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CARTHAUS, E. Über den Plantagenboden und seine Düngung. *Tropenflanzer*, Vol. 17, 1913, No. 1, pp. 21-32.

ECKERT, M. Die Eisenvorräte der Welt. Map. *Geogr. Zeitschr.*, Vol. 19, 1913, No. 5, pp. 266-285.

FALKENSTEIN, F. Die Typen der Verkehrslagen am Meer. 117 pp. *Deutsche Geogr. Blätter*, Vol. 36, 1913, No. 1-2, pp. 1-89. Bremen.

OPPEL, A. Die Fischerei. *Geogr. Zeitschr.*, Vol. 19, 1913, No. 3, pp. 136-153, No. 4, pp. 202-213.

WENNINGER, F. J. The Economic Value of Birds. *Amer. Midland Naturalist*. [Published by Univ. of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind.] Vol. 1, 1909, No. 5, pp. 105-109.

— Weltproduktion von Pflanzenfasern ausser Baumwolle 1908 bis 1912. *Deutsches Kolonialblatt*, Vol. 24, 1913, No. 10, p. 452.

NEW MAPS

EDITED BY THE ASSISTANT EDITOR

For system of listing maps see p. 75 of this volume

MAPS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUREAUS

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

Maps Accompanying Publications

Montana. (a) Topographic Map of the Philipsburg Quadrangle, Montana, Showing Location of Mines, 1912. 1:125,000. 46°30'- 46°0' N.; 113°30'- 113°0' W. 2 colors.

(b) Geologic Map and Sections of the Philipsburg Quadrangle, Montana. Geology by F. C. Calkins, assisted by D. F. Macdonald, W. E. Wrather and J. T. Pardee. Surveyed in 1906-09. Same scale and coordinates as (a). 33 colors.

Accompany, as Plates II and I, respectively, in pocket, "Geology and Ore Deposits of the Philipsburg Quadrangle, Montana," by W. H. Emmons and F. C. Calkins, *Prof. Paper 78*, 1913.

Utah. Geologic Map and Sections of the Mining Districts of the San Francisco Region, Utah. 1913. Topography by W. M. Beaman and Fred McLaughlin. Surveyed in 1904-1905 and 1909. Geology by B. S. Butler. 1:62,500. 38°32.6'- 38°20.0' N.; 113°21'- 113°3' W. 16 colors. Accompanies, as Plate I in pocket, "Geology and Ore Deposits of the San Francisco and Adjacent Districts, Utah" by B. S. Butler, *Prof. Paper 80*, 1913.

[Topographic base that of the Frisco special map, Utah.]

Washington. (a) Drainage Map of Cowlitz River, Washington. Compiled from Land Office maps and special surveys; also from surveys of the Valley Development Co. 1912. 1: 250,000. [46°45'- 46°2' N.; 123°13'- 121°20' W.]

(b) Map of Nisqually and Puyallup River Drainage Basins, Washington. Compiled from General Land Office map and U. S. Geological Survey topographic sheets. 1912. 1:250,000. [47°18'- 46°30' N.; 123°0'- 121°30' W.]

(c) Map of White, Green, and Cedar River Drainage Basins, Washington. Compiled from General Land Office map and U. S. Geological Survey topographic sheets. 1912. 1:250,000. [47°40'- 46°50' N.; 122°30'- 121°20' W.]

Accompany as Pls. I, IV and XI respectively, "Water Powers of the Cascade Range: Part II—Cowlitz, Nisqually, Puyallup, White, Green, and Cedar

Drainage Basins" by F. F. Henshaw and G. L. Parker, *Water-Supply Paper 313*, 1913.

[Each map shows the complete hydrographic system of the drainage basin represented (outline of the latter given); also the main peaks, the roads and railroads, and the county, township, range and section boundaries.]

NORTH AMERICA

Canada-Alaska. Sketch Map to illustrate the paper on the Arctic Islands and their Eskimo Inhabitants by V. Stefansson. 1:8,000,000. 77°-65° N.; 170°-100° W. 1 color. Accompanies "The Distribution of Human and Animal Life in Western Arctic America" by V. Stefansson, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 41, 1913, No. 5, pp. 449-460.

[Shows Stefansson and Anderson's routes during their last expedition. Base, in so far as new, essentially the same as on the similar map published in the *Bull.*, Vol. 45, 1913, No. 2, facing p. 106.]

CANADA

Canada. Railway Map of the Dominion of Canada. [Compiled under the direction of] J. E. Chalifour, Chief Geographer. 1912. 1:2,217,600. 73°-39° N.; 152°-53° W. 10 colors. In 8 sheets. Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

[A new edition of this standard general map of Canada on a large scale. The title only indicates one phase of the map, for essentially it is a base map. As a base map of the whole of Canada it is only available in this railway edition; portions of it, however, have been issued separately to represent various other phenomena. The present edition differs in various ways from the preceding of 1907: the 98th meridian has been chosen as the central meridian of the map instead of the 110th. The result is a map that is much better balanced, the pronounced obliqueness of the Maritime Provinces on the eastern edge of the previous edition being greatly reduced. The area of the map has been extended to the north so as to include almost all of Victoria and Baffin Islands.

As a base map the map represents very completely the locational element; no relief is shown. Due to its relatively large scale the less-known northern portions of Canada are shown in more than usual detail; this fact should possibly have enjoined somewhat greater care in distinguishing between actual surveys and outlines that are approximate only. While the northern coast of the Fox Basin is justly represented by means of a dotted line, the full outlines of its eastern coast as well as of the two great interior lakes of Baffin Island, Nettilling and Amadjuak, might create a confidence in their trustworthiness not warranted by the fact that for the representation of these regions we still have to rely on Eskimo drawings. Similarly the outline of Southampton Island appears to be definite; but, although Capt. Comer's map has been utilized (see *Bull.*, Vol. 42, 1910, facing p. 84) it must be remembered that his map is not based on an instrumental survey. The results of recent Arctic exploration have on the whole been very completely incorporated. One or two exceptions may be noted. Although Hansen's survey of the east coast of Victoria Island during Amundsen's Northwest Passage Expedition has been used, his corrected outline of the south coast of King William Island has been overlooked. The chain of lakes to the east of the Mackenzie delta are represented as having their outlet into the Arctic Sea in 131½° W. long.; A. H. Harri-
son's map, accompanying his "In Search of a Polar Continent," states that they empty into Liverpool Bay in 128½° W.

These criticisms, however, relate to minor features and should in no way obscure the recognition of the fact that the map is unqualifiedly the standard of its class.

With regard to the nominal purpose of the map, to represent the railroads of Canada it may be said that it does this very efficiently by means of colored lines representing the different systems and by means of numbers referring to

an index. The main oceanic and inland water transportation routes are also given with distances between the chief ports. The map is also authoritative in the representation of the political divisions, the new extensions of Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec to Hudson Bay being shown.]

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

Panama-Colombia. Map to illustrate the paper by Sir Clements Markham on Vasco Nuñez de Balboa's Discovery of the Pacific Ocean. 1:1,500,000. 10°0' - 7°30' N.; 80°30' - 76°30' W. 2 colors. With inset, 1:75,000,000, showing general relationships. Accompanies "Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, 1513-1913," by C. R. Markham, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 41, 1913, No. 6, pp. 517-532.

[Illustrates the topography of the part of Isthmus discussed. Relief in brown shading, drainage in blue.]

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina. (a) Karte des Weges von Barreal zum Rio de las Vacas (Argentinische Kordilleren-Provinz San Juan). Unter Benutzung der Karten der Grenzkommissionen und nach eigenen Aufnahmen gezeichnet von Franz Kühn. 1:250,000. 31°27' - 32°38' S.; 70°26' - 69°21' W. 9 colors. With map of South America, 1:60,000,000, showing location of main map.

(b) Gliederung der Kordillere im Forschungsgebiet von Franz Kühn. 1:1,350,000. 31° - 33° S.; 70° - 69° W.

Accompany, as Taf. 6 und as text-figure on p. 11, respectively, "Aus den Hochkordilleren von San Juan (Argentinien)" (first part) by F. Kühn, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, II, 1913, July, pp. 10-15.

[Map (a) shows the main ranges of the Andes north of Mt. Aconcagua where crossed by Dr. Kühn's route; symbols for geological formations, pastures and cultivated areas; relief (in brown shading) rather indefinite. Map (b) shows the arrangement of the ranges by means of diagrammatic crest lines.]

AFRICA

British East Africa. Sketch Map of a Journey from Kisimayu to Meru via Wajheir and Lorian. By C. W. Haywood. 1912. 1:3,000,000. 2° N. - 1° S.; 37½° - 43° E. Accompanies, on p. 465, "The Lorian Swamp" by C. W. Haywood, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 41, 1913, No. 5, pp. 463-468.

[Route survey in the relatively little-known northeastern half of British East Africa, which had as its object to determine whether the Naso Nyiro River, which feeds the Lorian Swamp, also flows out of it. For the authoritative map of this region see Dracopoli's map in next entry.]

British East Africa. Kisimayu to the Lorian Swamp from Route Surveys by I. N. Dracopoli. 1:1,500,000. 1°30' N. - 1°0' S.; 38°30' - 43°0' E. 2 colors. With inset, 1:15,000,000, showing location of main map. Accompanies "Across Southern Jubaland to the Lorian Swamp" by I. N. Dracopoli, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 42, 1913, No. 2, pp. 128-142.

[Valuable route survey, checked by astronomic determinations, along the Naso Nyiro to the Lorian Swamp and through the ill-known district lying south of the lower course of the Lak Dera, by which name the river-bed issuing from the Lorian Swamp and draining into the Indian Ocean is known. This survey has solved the drainage problem as to the outlet of the Lorian Swamp. The conditions are as follows: The Naso Nyiro River rises to the northwest of the massif of Mt. Kenia, on the equator and in 37° E. long., flows as a perennial stream in a generally easterly direction through Lorian Swamp (1° N. and 39½° E.) to about 11 miles beyond its eastern edge. From here it continues easterly as a dry river-bed under the name of Lak Dera until it finally reaches the Juba River (at the equator and in 42½° E. long.) shortly above where the latter empties into the Indian Ocean. The accompanying account is a model of what an explorer's narrative should be.]

German East Africa. Umgegend der Missionsstation Rugari in Urundi (Deutsch-Ostafrika) mit dem ausgelaufenen Rufunso Schisanje. Nach Aufnahmen aus den Jahren 1908-1911 vom Oberen J. M. M. Van der Burgt. 1:100,000. 2°48'-2°59' S.; 30°21'-30°35' E. 1 color. Accompanies, as Taf. 5, "Ein Naturereignis in Urundi (Deutsch Ostafrika)" by J. M. M. Van der Burgt, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, II, 1913, July, p. 24.

[Region between Lake Victoria and the northern end of Lake Tanganyika. Relief in brown shading.]

ASIA

Russian Central Asia. Die alte Verbindung zwischen dem Oxus und dem Kaspischen Meer. Von Dr. A. Herrmann. 1:5,000,000. 46°30'-36°30' N.; 50° - 65° E. 3 colors. Accompanies, as Taf. 14, paper with same title by same author, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, II, 1913, Aug., pp. 70-75.

[Shows the probable course of the old outlet of the Amu-darya into the Caspian Sea.]

EUROPE

France. Das nach der "Ora maritima" Aviens rekonstruierte Aude-mündungsgebiet in seinem Verhältnis zu dem nächstfrüheren und dem heutigen Hauptentwicklungsstadium. Auf Grundlage der *Carte de France d'Etat-Major* 1:80,000. Von Johannes Frank. 1:80,000. 43°22'-43°0' N.; 2°56'-3°19' E. 10 colors. With inset: Haffstadium der Küste des Golfes von Rosas rekonstruiert nach Aviens "Ora maritima." Auf Grund von Coellos *Atlas de España* (1:200,000). 1:200,000. [42°10' N. and 3°10' E.] 3 colors. Accompany, as Taf. 4, "Aviens 'Ora maritima' und ihr Wert für das entwicklungsgeschichtliche Studium der Mittelmeerküsten Frankreichs und Spaniens" by J. Frank, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, II, 1913, July, pp. 5-9.

[Reconstruction of the western lagoon coast of the Golfe du Lion on the basis of a didactic geographical poem by the Roman author Avienus of the fourth century A.D. As this poem is probably based on Greek sailing directions which in part date as far back as 575 B. C. there is a record of 2,500 years for the interpretation of coastal changes.]

Germany-Austria. Probeausschnitte aus: Vogels Karte des Deutschen Reichs und der Alpenländer. Blätter Berlin und Wien. 1:500,000. [Two parts:] (1) [Section from Berlin sheet]. 52°48'-51°20' N.; 11°0'-12°25' E. 7 colors. (2) [Section from Vienna sheet]. 48°30'-47°5' N.; 15°10'-16°30' E. 5 colors. Accompany "Die ersten Blätter der Neuausgabe von Vogels Reichskarte" by F. Hahn, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, I, 1913, June, pp. 308-309.

[Sample of two sheets of a new edition of the well-known map of Germany, 1:500,000, by Carl Vogel. In the new edition the map has been expanded from 27 to 33 sheets to embrace all territory occupied by German-speaking peoples. The six new sheets (25: Budweis, 29: Vienna, 30: Geneva, 31: Milan, 32: Triest, 33: Agram) extend the southern limits of the map to the latitude of the three last mentioned cities and in the southeast to the longitude of Vienna. The former distinct editions with colored political boundaries and with woods shown in green have been amalgamated: this was made possible by the selection of transparent colors for the political boundaries which would not, when superimposed, obscure the brown of relief or the green of forests. In this new edition the map bids fair to maintain its position as one of the best generalizations extant of the detailed topographic sheets of a country.]

Germany. Deutsche Grossstädte als geographische, politische und wirtschaftliche Einheiten. Entworfen von Dr. Konrad Olbricht. (1) [Maps of 23 city groups, 1:500,000, viz:] Bremen, Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin, Danzig, Düsseldorf-Köln, Münster, Hannover, Berlin, Zabrze-Beuthen-Königshütte-Kattowitz, Aachen, Wiesbaden-Mainz-Frankfurt, Kassel, Halle-Leipzig, Dresden, Darmstadt, Nürnberg, Chemnitz, Mannheim, Saarbrücken, Stuttgart, München. 1 color. (2) Umgebungskarte von Berlin. 1:2,250,000. 1 color.

Accompanies, as Taf. 12, "Die deutschen Grossstädte" by K. Olbricht, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, II, 1913, Aug., pp. 57-67.

[Maps under (a) suggestive diagrammatic maps showing the true geographical city, i. e. the extent of the built-up area as contrasted with the administrative area. The outer limit of the economic sphere of influence of each city is also shown. Due to the small scale only the outlines of the cities are represented. Map (b) shows the progressive expansion of Berlin's economic influence.]

Germany. (a) Geologische Übersicht der Umgebung von Marburg a. d. Lahn. Gezeichnet von stud. phil. Ernst Vatter. 1:50,000. [49°54' - 49°42' N.; 8°42' - 8°56' E.] 10 colors.

(b) Orogaphische Übersicht der Umgebung von Marburg a. d. Lahn. Gezeichnet von J. Graefen. Same scale and coordinates as map (a). 5 colors.

(c) Das Lahnbett bei Argenstein und Roth. Gezeichnet von Dr. Otto Maull. 1:30,000. [49°44' N. and 8°44' E.] 3 colors.

(d) Die Entwicklung des Stadtbildes von Marburg. Gezeichnet von stud. phil. Julius Paulsen. 1:16,000. [49°49' N. and 8°46' E.]

Accompany as Pls. 8, 9, 16 and 23 respectively, "Geländestudien des Geographischen Seminars in Marburg, etc." by A. Rühl, *Geogr. Anz.*, Vol. 13, 1912, No. 1, pp. 1-4, No. 2, pp. 25-28, No. 3, pp. 60-63, No. 4 (no text).

[The paper which these maps illustrate is based on the lecture which Professor Theobald Fischer of Marburg was in the habit of giving when taking his students on an excursion to study the geographical location of Marburg. His intention to work it up in final form was interrupted by his death, three years ago. Map (b) represents relief in five tints, varying from green to brown, superimposed on the official Hessian map with hachures in black. Map (d) represents the growth of Marburg by distinguishing between the areas representing the city's expansion during a given period.]

Germany. Gebietsaustausch zwischen dem Grossherzogtum Sachsen und dem Herzogtum Sachsen-Meiningen. Nach dem Staatsvertrag vom 1. Januar 1913. [One general map and four detailed maps:] (1) Übersicht der Austauschgebiete. 1:500,000. [51°4' - 50°36' N.; 11°0' - 12°15' E.] 3 colors. (2) (Einzelpläne, 1:50,000: I. Lichtenhain bei Jena. II. Kranichfeld, Stedten, Hohenfelden. III. Köstitz bei Pössneck. IV. Mosen bei Weida). 2-6 colors each. Accompany, as Taf. 3, note with similar title, *Pet. Mitt.*, Vol. 59, II, 1913, July, p. 24.

[Insignificant changes in the political mosaic of Thuringia.]

WORLD AND LARGER PARTS

Southern Pacific and Indian Oceans. [Sketch map showing soundings south of Tasmania and southwest of New Zealand.] [Mean meridional scale 1:22,000,000.] Accompanies on p. 461 "Discovery by the Australasian Antarctic Expedition of Important Submarine Banks" by T. W. E. David, *Geogr. Journ.*, Vol. 41, 1913, No. 5, pp. 461-463.

[Soundings by Capt. J. K. Davis of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition establishing the existence of a submarine bank in 47° S. and 148° E., which seems to furnish additional proof of the former land connection between Australia and South America via Tasmania and the Antarctic Continent.]

ATLASSES

Commercial Values: An Atlas of Raw Materials of Commerce and Commercial Interchanges. By Mark Jefferson, Professor of Geography in the Michigan State Normal College. 64 pp. (33 maps, and text on 29 pp.). Ginn & Co., Boston, New York, etc., 1912. 25 cents. 7 x 10 inches.

[An excellent atlas representing graphically the value of the chief raw materials of the world's commerce. It accomplishes this by using five symbols to designate certain grades of value (1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 million dollars) and by placing, on maps of the world, the appropriate number of these symbols on the respective countries. The locational element is thus far better represented

than on the usual diagrams of the value of commercial products which make use of lines, rectangles or sectors of proportional dimension. In fact, the maps in the atlas are intermediate between geometric representations of absolute values and geographical representations of relative distribution. There is a world map of each of the following products: rice, wheat, potatoes, corn, coal, oats, rye, cotton, iron, barley, sugar, wool, gold, copper, coffee, petroleum, raw silk, rubber (exports), tea, lead, silver, zinc and tin, ranged in the sequence of the value of their world totals; occasional inset maps represent critical regions, as the United States for corn and cotton and Europe for potatoes, etc. In addition there are eight world maps showing the foreign sales and purchases of the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France; a map showing the principal inhabited area of the globe, together with the main steamship routes, a rainfall map of the world and a cartogram showing the population in millions of the civilized countries of the world. The use of Mollweide's projection for the maps and the reference of all values to the same year (1909, as the last for which statistics for the whole world were available) and their reduction to American market prices are evidences of the soundness of the author's method. The suggestive questions which accompany each map and bring out its salient features make the atlas an eminently practical teaching instrument, and its extremely low price likewise adapts it admirably to school use.]

Hammond's Comprehensive Atlas of the World. 256 pp. of maps; 256 pp. of text ("compendium of geography" and Index-Gazetteer). C. S. Hammond & Co., New York, 1913. \$4. 9½ x 6½ inches.

[The usual type of wax-engraved maps with all their crudeness and imperfect color registration. In the latter respect the altitude map of the United States (pp. 24-25) is a special delight to the eye. Casual contact with geographic thought is evidenced by the series of economic and other world maps (pp. 96 to 107 incl. and p. 256) on Gall's projection (evidently taken from publications of the Edinburgh Geographical Institute) and by the map of the world on Mollweide's projection (p. 1), the recent discovery of which by the compiler is indicated by his designation of it as "new" and the understanding of whose properties is attested by the explanation that it is "the only projection in which are shown the equivalent areas . . . of all parts of the globe in their proper relative position." When it is remembered that such a masterpiece of geographic knowledge and cartographic skill as Debes's *Neuer Handatlas* may be purchased for only \$2.75 more than this atlas, the anomaly which it represents will become apparent.]

Petit Atlas du Congo Belge. 16 colored and 8 black-and-white maps, 16 diagrams and index. Maison d'Édition A. de Boeck, Brussels, [1912]. 2 frs. 8 x 5 inches.

[Excellent little atlas portraying all phases of the geography of the Belgian Congo. There are general maps showing the larger traits of relief, the geology, hypsometry, rainfall, vegetation, ethnography, density of population, exploration, economic development and administrative divisions of the Belgian Congo as a whole and six physical maps on the scale of 1:6,000,000 showing the different parts of the country in greater detail. The maps throughout give evidence of a truly geographic spirit. They are taken in part from "Le Congo Belge" by Professor J. Bertrand of the Institut Géographique de l'Université Nouvelle of Brussels. The use of pale blue for some symbols is unfortunate, especially on the map showing explorers routes (Plate III).]

Philips' Elementary Atlas of Comparative Geography. Edited by George Philip, F.R.G.S. 40 plates containing over 90 maps and plans, and 8 pages of introductory letterpress. George Philip & Son, Ltd., London (edition of 1912?). 1s. 10½ x 9 inches.

[Thoroughly in keeping with modern methods. Physical maps form the bulk of the atlas; these are supplemented by climatological, vegetational, ethnographic and political insets. All scales used are commensurable. The use of black hairlines to bound the various hypsometric tints might preferably have been avoided as it sometimes makes for too rigid an appearance.]